

# COLUMBIA, S. C.

Tuesday Morning, October 8, 1872.

For President of the United States.  
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.  
For Vice-President  
B. GRANT BROWN, of Missouri.

The Elections to-day—Their Significance.

The three great States of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio hold their biennial elections to-day. The eyes of the entire country will be turned upon them with anxious scrutiny, for with them, doubtless, rests the issue of the Presidential conflict. The chief interest centres in Pennsylvania, partly on account of the important local issues involved there, but chiefly because of the decisive influence which the fall State elections in that great commonwealth have exercised upon the Presidential election in November. "As Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," has passed into a political proverb, and it will hold good in this, perhaps, more than in any previous election. Gen. Grant was elected, in 1868, by a popular majority of only some 300,000, out of a vote of nearly 6,000,000. In many of the States, the vote was very close. California, out of a total vote of nearly 125,000, gave Grant a majority of only 514. Moreover, four States—Virginia, Texas, Florida and Mississippi, all of which, with the exception of Mississippi, which is regarded doubtful, are sure for Greeley—were not allowed to vote in 1868. Grant cannot, therefore, walk over the course in any event.

The great importance of the elections to-day consists in the manifestation which they will give of the Liberal Republican strength. The Democrats are solidly for Greeley as against Grant. There is no longer reason to doubt that the full Democratic vote will be polled for him. The only unknown quantity is the Republican following which the Liberal movement has attached to itself. We think that it will be found to be even larger than hopeful Liberals and Democrats generally anticipate. It seems plain now, beyond denial, that all the great leaders of the Republican party of former years, the men who furnished its brains, character and legitimate life and vigor, are now arrayed against Grant in the persons of Greeley, Sumner, Trumbull, Curtin, Schurz, Farnsworth, Banks, Brown, Palmer, Julian, and the dozens of other prominent and able men who have hitherto been allied with Radicalism and now support Greeley. Where, among those who still cling to Grant and centralization, can you find any to compare with them on the score of integrity, ability or influence? The only thing, indeed, which sustains Gen. Grant at all, is his war record, and his being the exponent of Northern sectionalism. His administration has most unquestionably been a failure in every respect in its foreign relations, in its economy, and, most important of all, in the pacification of the country.

"Let us have peace" was Grant's famous watch-word, but we have had no peace. It was a noble sentiment, and its utterance struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the people. Gen. Grant, too, we are charitable enough to presume, really intended at the time to pursue the peaceful and conciliatory policy indicated in his famous apothegm. But he has failed. He had not the strength of purpose, or perhaps of desire even, to make an effort to win the confidence of the South to his administration. Avarice seems to be his ruling passion. The pecuniary aggrandizement of himself and his numerous relations has apparently commanded his chief attention and been the object of his prime regard since he was made President. In matters of government, he has allowed himself to be made the tool of the politicians. Morton, the bitter partisan, has been his chief adviser, and with others of his stripe, has dictated the cruel and ruinous policy of the General Government in the reconstruction of the Southern States. For mere party purposes, the fairest section of the Union has been turned over to the control of ignorance and vice combined, and their power sustained even with the bayonets of the United States.

The re-election of General Grant is an endorsement of the acts of his administration. We cannot believe that a majority of the people of the United States approve them. The people were for peace and reconciliation in 1868. They thought to secure them through Grant. He has been tried and found wanting. In Greeley rests the only hope of genuine and hearty reunion, the crowning political necessity of the day, and we believe the people of Pennsylvania and Indiana will so declare before the sun sets to-day. Of Ohio we are more doubtful, though the reports from there have been far from discouraging. If the Li-

berals and Democrats carry any two of these States, Greeley's election is assured beyond a doubt. If they carry Pennsylvania by a good sound majority, his election will be reasonably certain, and if they carry Indiana alone, his chances will be even, at least, with those of Grant. To-morrow night's despatches will probably tell the tale.

**DECIDED OPINIONS FROM MR. A. T. STEWART.**—It has been the custom of the Grant journals to profess great concern for the financial condition of the country under the possible administration of Mr. Greeley. Among other authorities which have been invented to sustain this mournful view of things, Mr. A. T. Stewart, the foremost merchant and importer of the country, has been quoted. The *Herald* sent a reporter to find out what Mr. Stewart really thought of the financial aspect of the election, and got a very plain answer from that gentleman. The report is as follows:

Reporter.—Mr. Stewart, you are probably aware of the existence of an impression in the public mind, and which is sought to be strengthened to aid the Administration interests in the coming election, that the elevation of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency would lead to results adverse to the financial interests of the mercantile community and of the country generally. I have been directed by the *Herald* to call upon you, sir, to learn whether it is agreeable to you to make public your views upon the subject.

Mr. Stewart.—What is it you want to know?

Reporter.—Well, we want to know whether you look forward to Mr. Greeley's election as likely to produce uneasiness and financial difficulty in the financial world?

Mr. Stewart.—I do not. Why should it lead to difficulty?

Reporter.—Well, it is said that Mr. Greeley's peculiar financial views would be the reverse of those entertained by Mr. Boutwell.

Mr. Stewart.—Can you tell me what are the views of Mr. Boutwell? I never could learn that he had any special views or policy. I supposed his course was controlled by his judgment of existing circumstances. So far as his policy consists in purchasing, at a large premium, Government bonds not yet due, I think the sooner that is terminated the better for the country; and the sooner it is understood that the Government intends entering upon a policy which at some future time, no matter how remote, will lead to a resumption of specie payments, the better it will be for everybody. Continuing the course that has been pursued the last four years will never lead us to specie payments, but leaves every merchant at the mercy of gold gamblers.

Reporter.—Then you have no fear that the election of Mr. Greeley will produce any financial difficulty?

Mr. Stewart.—None whatever.

Reporter.—What do you think of his present views on the tariff question? Would they not, if carried out by a change of the tariff, lead to some confusion with the merchants?

Mr. Stewart.—Not at all. On the contrary, I think Mr. Greeley leaves that question where it always should be left—with the people, through their members of Congress, uncontrolled by party dictation. I have always contended that the tariff laws, to which our country looks for its revenue, should be dictated wholly by the rules of equity and justice, and so as to bear equally in their application upon all interests and classes. Take off the party whip, allow the members of Congress to consult the general interests of their respective constituents in forming the tariff laws, and I believe we would find every interest much better served and protected than it now is.

It will now be in order for the Administration whifflets which bark at the heels of every man who dares have an honest opinion of his own, to deride Grant's first choice for Secretary of the Treasury. If he gets off with being called only "a small retailer of tapes and stay-laces," he will be lucky.

**A LIVELY EPISODE.**—The *Atlanta Sun* records the following episode during the late election in that city:

The voting proceeded rapidly but quietly until about 10 o'clock, when it began to be suspected that the negroes were repeating. Many expedients were suggested to defeat this practice. They were questioned, and quizzed, and watched and sworn, but all to no effect. Finally some ingenious fellow returned from the city with a cargo of fish-hooks, and placing himself in close conjunction with the multitude of negroes that crowded into the polls, he dextrously slipped a fish-hook into the coat of every negro voter as he passed. After he had been engaged in this pleasant recreation for some time, he discovered one come in with a fish-hook in his coat, approach the polls and try to vote. He was immediately pointed out and arrested for voting twice. Almost simultaneously Henry James, who, it is alleged, was an imported South Carolina darkey, was arrested for illegal voting. They were both promptly arrested. Their arrest created some excitement among the colored voters, who seemed to think they had been imposed upon. The policemen started down Hunter street towards the station house, when a considerable number of negroes made some slight demonstrations towards rescuing the prisoners. They proceeded a little distance as if uncertain what to do, one or two exclaiming faintly, "Let's take him," "Come boys," but they soon dispersed without making any further demonstrations. Five negroes were arrested during the day for illegal voting.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1872.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHOENIX:** Discouraged by the result of the Louisville fiasco, and of the many other attempts they have made to seduce Democrats from the support of Horace Greeley, the regular nominees of the party, the Grant men have decided to concentrate their efforts on a grand and simultaneous endeavor, all over the Union, to reclaim the Liberals back into the Republican fold. "The men detailed for this work are 'child-like and bland' of manner, not argumentative, but persuasive and affectionate. They tell you that they know Grant is going to be elected, and that there is a private understanding between the Administration party and the leading Democratic Senators, Representatives, and other leading politicians, that Grant shall be supported by a sufficient number of Democrats in the doubtful States to secure him a majority of electoral votes, in return for which a certain number of Congressmen and State officers are to be conceded to the Democrats. The 'capper' even goes so far as to say that he, himself, would prefer Greeley, if he could be elected, but that he, the capper, knows how the cards are stacked, and goes for Grant only because Greeley can't win, &c. The organization of the Grant men is so complete that their committees in Washington and New York can issue their orders to the postmasters, collectors, and other office-holders, very rapidly; and their orders are promptly obeyed. But it is too late now for the Administration to look of coaxing the Liberal Republicans back to allegiance. It shows, however, the desperate straits to which the Grant party is reduced. But their labors will avail them nothing. The Liberal Republicans are, if anything, more bitter towards the party they have left than the Democrats are. They have been behind the curtain, and they know how it is themselves.

I was up at the Capitol this morning. Well, it was rich. The Grant men, who occupy the entire Senate wing of the huge edifice, for the purpose of folding and franking their lying documents, were about the sickest looking lot of ducks I have ever seen. Indiana they gave up last week. Pennsylvania they now concede to Buckalew, with curses loud and deep on the old sinner, Cameron, who insisted on the nomination for the chief magistracy of the second State in the Union, of a man after his own heart, a public swindler, who refers the people of Pennsylvania for his moral character to a penitentiary convict, pardoned by the present Republican Governor for the purpose of insulting the people by the proffer of his testimony to the moral purity of his *pal*. Within a very few days, advices from Ohio, of which I have hitherto had no hopes, are also of such a character as to make all the Administration "beats" here shaky. They are afraid, if they carry the State on Tuesday, it will be by such a small majority as to be easily overcome by the Liberals in November. It will be cheering to the friends of equal rights and an honest administration of public affairs, to know that the Grant men also give up North Carolina. They know that we lost that State in August for the reason that all the nominations had been made before, and, therefore, of course, irrespective of, the Cincinnati Convention, and that the usual bargains and pledges of support had been made by politicians and the friends of candidates, &c., &c. Now, however, they see, to their utter dismay, some of the most influential men in the State who worked hard according to previous promise for Republican candidates for office during the late State elections, working still harder for Greeley's election. I know myself three influential and highly educated North Carolinians who, not anticipating the political revolution inaugurated at Cincinnati, had pledged themselves to Pool, and who went to North Carolina from Washington, and did, or pretended to do, what they could for him, but who have been ever since devoting their best thoughts and energies to the redemption of the old North State by the election of Horace Greeley. But perhaps the result of the campaign in Georgia is the bitterest pill the Grant men have had to swallow thus far. Of course, they say they expected it. But I know that they did not expect so marked and overwhelming a defeat as they have suffered in the Empire State of the South. I cannot forbear, in this connection, hazarding a few words on the apparent remissness of our leading men in not making as much political capital out of the result of the Georgia election as they might have made.

If the Liberal and Democratic National Committees and the State Central Committees of Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania had been wise, they would have managed, among them, to supply every newspaper in those States that advocate the election of Greeley and Brown, with a sufficient number of half sheet "extras," containing the result of the election in Georgia, to enable them to place a copy in the hands of every voter in those four States. These "extras," printed in very large type, might have been used also for posters. I am confident it would have had an excellent effect. Our men are staunch and true; but they are human, and they need encouragement. They had fought bravely against overwhelming odds, three pitched battles in North Carolina, Maine and Vermont—fornish hopes, in which they knew, before going into them, that they would be worsted. In West Virginia, where they had also had a hard fight, local affairs were in such an incomprehensible muddle, that after the battle was over, it was next to impossible to judge of its possible effect on the Presidential election. Now, under these circumstances, did not good generalship demand that, when, at last, victory perched upon our banner, our first victory during the campaign, a victory so signal and prophetic as to demoralize the Grant leaders up to the point of

their not knowing whether they are standing on their heads or on their hoofs—did not, I ask, good generalship demand that every available dollar should be expended in keeping the glorious and cheering news, in brief and appropriate language and attractive form, until sundown of the 8th of October, conspicuously before the entire people of the four States whose voters are to decide, on that day, whether the forty millions of people of this nation are to be henceforth united in heart—without which a permanent union of States is impracticable—on the basis of equal rights, for the accomplishment of common purposes, and the achievement of a common destiny? Perhaps all this has been done. If it has not, I hope and believe we shall win, but I desire more than that. I want to see the route of the party of hate and discord complete beyond all reasonable hope of retrieval in the long future.

A. F. B.

## The Amendment.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHOENIX:** The attention of the Executive Committee of the True Republican party has been called to your article of Sunday last, with reference to the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, limiting the power of the Legislature to create a debt, without first submitting the question to a vote of the people. Our committee is unanimously in favor of the proposed amendment; and have ordered only affirmative tickets to be printed for the use of voters of our party. No negative tickets will be printed or circulated by us, and every effort will be used on our part to secure the adoption of the proposed amendment.

D. T. CORBIN,  
EDWIN F. GARY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 7, 1872.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHOENIX:** The day of election for State officers is fast drawing nigh, when the people will be called upon to decide who are to be our rulers for the next few years. It is immaterial to me whether Moses is to be the Governor, or whether Tomlinson is to occupy the gubernatorial chair; but it is of the utmost interest not only to me, but to every man in the State, to know who is to be the Treasurer. Two men are aspirants for that office. F. L. Cardozo, a colored native of this State, and the present Secretary of State, is the candidate of the regular Republicans. The candidate of the True Republicans is the Hon. Edwin F. Gary, the present State Auditor. Both of these men are well known to the people of this city, and also of the State; and as to the merits of either to fill the position of Treasurer, no sane man can differ in opinion from the writer.

The Hon. F. L. Cardozo is totally unfitted for the office which he seeks to occupy. His knowledge of finance is limited to the daily receipts and disbursements of his pocket, and I feel safe in saying that, with all his classical and mathematical education, he is at this moment unable to square the circle of the celebrated South Carolina ring. To put such men as this into the office of the Treasury would be a criminal blunder, and would only lead him, through his great honesty and incompetency, to commit graver blunders than those he has committed whilst Secretary of State.

In the Hon. Edwin F. Gary, we have a person of a different stamp. With Mr. Gary as Treasurer, we will have a man of superior ability, thoroughly skilled in finance and the laws of trade, and one who will possess the confidence of the great bulk of the people of the State, and who, as the people's trusted servant of their great safe, will be able to open and close its combinations with the same keen sense that enabled him to unlock and block the great combination of the Blue Ridge Railroad swindle. Such is the man we want; a man of pure character, and who will never attempt to ask the Secretary of State to carry South Carolina's great seal to New York, with which to seal fraudulent bonds. Put the old gray coat in office; it has been worn many a day, and the people can then rest secure in the thought that the wearer will never dishonor the color.

S. L.

GREENVILLE, October 5, 1872.

**MR. EDITOR:** It would be a work of supererogation to attempt a correction of all the misstatements of correspondents who imagine that their individual opinion is the supreme desire of the people. Any cause must be weak, indeed, if it must be bolstered up by falsity. Justice to the cause of truth, as well as to the people of Newberry, require that the statements of "W." in the *Union*, of the 4th inst., should be corrected. Mr. Corbin spoke from the Court House steps on Wednesday night. There was much noise (the effects of John Barleycorn) by one Mr. Nance and some colored men, who quarreled, about what I cannot tell, and after Mr. Corbin retired Mr. Nance tried to speak. I do not regard Mr. Nance as the exponent of the people of Newberry County. If any indignity to myself occurred beyond this, I am totally ignorant of it; and if the crowd retired to the headquarters of the "regulars" it was after I retired to bed. Prof. Davis' band began playing at 12 o'clock the next day, and Mr. Corbin spoke to a well-filled Court House for over an hour, receiving much applause. I spoke fifteen minutes to the same attentive audience. "W." wrote while Mr. Corbin was speaking, and wrote so hastily as to forget the truth. I left for Greenville on Friday morning. BENJ. L. ROBERTS.

Two colored men, named Robert Brown and Ellis Allen, had a difficulty in Charleston, on Saturday night, when the former cleaved the head of the latter with an axe. The wound is believed to be fatal.

## Local Items.

**CITY MATTERS.**—The price of single copies of the *PHOENIX* is five cents.

Theodore DeHay, colored, who was convicted last March, before Judge Thomas, at Winstboro, of aiding in the escape of a prisoner, while acting in the capacity of jailor, was pardoned, yesterday, by the Governor.

"A Cyclopaedia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens" has been prepared by F. G. DeFontaine, Esq., "Personne," and published by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, Murray street, New York. The work has been favorably spoken of in this paper before, and we only desire to add that Mr. W. J. Duffie has it for sale by mail fifty cents.

The Court of General Sessions met yesterday, Judge Melton presiding. The grand and petit juries were organized. True bills for murder were found against Roberts for the killing of Davis, Messrs. Wallace & Green and A. C. Moore for the defence—and Henry Johnson. Col. A. C. Haskell and John T. Sloan, Jr., were assigned by the Court to defend him.

Secretary Bouknight authorizes us to say that stockholders will be passed to and from Columbia to the meeting of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Convention, on the 15th, free of charge.

Prof. Baehar furnishes the following programme this afternoon:  
Bonnaire Quickstep—J. F. O. Smith.  
Cavatina from Lucretia Borgia—Donizetti.

Kiss Waltz—Arditz.  
Overture Dame de Blanche—Baudria.  
Anvil Polka.

Mr. John T. Sloan, Jr., of this city, and R. W. Walker, of Washington, D. C., have been successful in establishing before the Government the claim of Mr. Tapley Poole, of Fairfield County, for pension. Mr. Poole served in the war of 1812.

The exercises of the South Carolina University were resumed yesterday. But few students put in an appearance.

A much-needed and continuous rain fell yesterday, which was a perfect success as to dust-laying and heat-dispersing.

The proprietors of the State Capitol Saloon have made several changes and improvements in their establishment. The billiard room is now in the rear of the main saloon, while the restaurant has been removed to the upper floor.

Messrs. James W. Fowler & Co., of the Abbeville Emporium of Fashion, publish an announcement, this morning, which will be perused with interest by their patrons and friends in the up-country. Their stock is extensive and well selected.

The Messrs. Tolbert have redeemed their promise, and are now in receipt of a particularly fine stock of Kentucky horses and mules. Persons in need of good stock should pay them a call.

The chess tournament between the Columbia and Augusta clubs resulted in a "draw," on Saturday night.

At a meeting of the Columbia Building and Loan Association, held last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: George L. Dial, President; Directors—G. A. Shields, John McKenzie, James E. Black, F. W. Wing, G. Diercks, W. R. Cathcart. The association is in a flourishing condition.

An exchange, in stating that Mark Twain goes to Cuba for the benefit of his wife's health, deems it necessary to add that she goes with him.

Hon. B. F. Perry addressed the people of Spartanburg in open day-light, last Wednesday, and A. S. Wallace addressed a small and select crowd of his followers, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the same night. That's about the difference—day-light and darkness.

**COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS,** Columbia, October 6, 1872, Judge Melton presiding.

The regular fall term of this Court commenced its sittings in this city yesterday. The following grand and petit jurors answered to their names and were sworn in:

**GRAND JURORS.**—James H. Baldwin, Foreman; Henry Daniels, Geo. Casson, Melton Morgan, James M. Morris, H. C. Heise, Harrison Richardson, Osborn Crockett, Belton Joyner, Walker Kennedy, Houston Johnston and James Bethany.

**PETIT JURORS, No. 1.**—O. B. Bates, Foreman; Ed. Reed, John D. Pope, E. Stenhouse, Jordan Young, James Washington, Israel Nesbitt, Defford Wells, John Lindsay, J. B. Pollock, Robt. Harmon.

**JURY No. 2.**—Joseph T. Zealy, Foreman; W. D. Starling, David Jennings, Dennis Ford, Albert Ford, J. L. Pollock, J. W. Richbourg, E. F. Hei, Jas. Dent, Ben. Lightner, James Chappell.

It was ordered that a venire do issue for four additional grand jurors and twenty additional petit jurors to serve during the pleasure of the court.

His Honor then delivered a brief charge to the grand jury, stating their powers and duties. Acting Solicitor Barnwell handed them a number of bills, which they retired to their rooms to investigate.

**SALES YESTERDAY.**—The following is the result of the sales yesterday. Messrs. D. O. Peixotto & Son disposed of:

864½ acres, lower part of County, at 80 cents per acre; 500 acres, lower part of County, \$4.05 per acre; one-half interest in two acres, \$35; one-half acre lot, on Arsenal Hill, \$900; one-fourth acre lot, corner of Bull and Blanding streets, \$1,310; 261 acres, on public road Columbia to Camden, 45 cents per acre; 4 acres, fronting on Lumber street, \$3,500; 500 acres, lower part of County, \$460; 800 acres, lower part of County, \$1,800; lot on Richland street, \$700; one-half interest in 2,000 acres, in this County, \$400; 2 shares capital stock South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, \$25 per share. Horses and mules sold at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100. Cows and calves sold at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75.

No. 1, corner Richardson and Washington streets, 26 feet front, 93 feet deep, P. Cantwell, Esq. No. 2—36 feet front, 208 feet deep, W. K. Bachman, Esq. No. 3—26 feet front, 208 feet deep, Fr. Schmidt.

**PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.**—The organization of the State Grange of the order of the "Patrons of Husbandry" will take place here to-morrow. Delegates will be present from the different County granges, and the occasion will doubtless be an interesting one to the initiated. Mr. Kelly, a member of the Central National Grange, at Washington, will be on hand, to give due authority to the new organization. The meeting will be at the Fair Grounds, where a handsome dinner will be spread for the delegates, at 2 P. M. Delegates reaching the city on Wednesday morning are expected to proceed at once to the Fair Grounds. We know nothing of the objects of the association as yet, except that they are in no wise political, and that the main purpose is to further, in every legitimate way, through the power of combination and co-operation, the interests of agriculture.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS,** October 7, 1872.—*Nickerson House*—J. W. Smith, Boston; James Anderson, Wilmington; E. Coffin, Charlotte; Simpson, Grand Rapids; O. M. Carrey, E. E. Reid, J. N. Reid, E. Bearden, Miss M. Heid, Charleston; Mrs. Felder, Miss Briggs, Texas; B. M. Harris, Baltimore; W. W. Kirkland, Monticello; Mrs. M. A. Land, Alabama; F. D. Bush, G. O. R.

*National Hotel*—S. Hall, A. Roberson, B. F. Bryan, R. Carter, S. Angle, N. C.; J. D. Gardner, W. O. A. H.; G. Koloway, N. J.; W. D. Wynn, E. E. Cohen, G. B. Joyner, M. A. Bridges, J. P. Wright, S. G. W. L. Washette, New Orleans; J. L. Aile, E. D. Bramlett, W. W. Stacky, G. W. Loring, Sumter; J. T. Riddick, York.

*Hendrix House*—P. H. Hance, N. C.; D. Moffett, Chester; W. Z. McGee, Cokesbury; A. G. Floyd, Spartanburg; J. K. Durst, Edgefield; Mrs. B. O. Whit, Fairfield; H. D. Hamiter, Richmond.

*Central Hotel*—A. Washette, New Orleans; J. N. Jones, J. O. F. Sims, W. W. Anderson, J. S. Jeffers, Richmond; M. Chapin, Alton; D. A. Dickert, Geo. DeWatt, Newberry; R. C. Oliver, Spartanburg; M. S. Lynn, Jonesville; W. H. Whitlock, Greenwood; P. R. Harrison, Kent.

*Columbia Hotel*—Mrs. H. Carter, P. F. Matthews, O. J. Mott, J. H. Honour, Wm. H. Evans, D. T. Corbin, Charleston; W. E. Holcomb, Atlanta; N. C. Fife, N. Y.; J. D. Jamison, Wilmington; R. Singleton, Acton; E. S. Hayes, Lexington; W. L. DePass, H. F. Hodgson, Camden; E. H. Johnson, N. Y.; R. Haynes, N. C.; G. T. White, York; W. H. DeFarlane, Wilmington; W. P. Magruder, N. Y.; J. M. Cobb, Baltimore.

**LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
R. C. Shiver & Co.—Wanted.  
J. W. Fowler & Co.—Millinery, &c.  
W. S. & J. M. Tolbert—Horses, &c.  
E. W. Mercer—Timber Wanted.  
Miss A. Wittvogel—Dress-making.  
C. F. Jackson—Dry Goods.

**TROOPS OF AILMENTS VANQUISHED.**—On account of the promptness with which it checks the fevers generated by unhealthy exhalations, Hostetter's Bitters is considered an indispensable family medicine on the borders of our Southern and Western rivers, and in new settlements, where the plough and the axe are for the first time disturbing the solitudes of nature. Its reputation, however, is not confined to such localities. Wherever the elements of disease are rife, it is the earnest safeguard of health; wherever sickness prevails, it is efficacious as a remedy. Among the serious diseases which it is guaranteed to control, are indigestion, biliousness, and all the minor ailments connected with derangements of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, such as heart-burn, headache, flatulence, costiveness, nausea, distaste for food, languor and debility, palpitation of the heart, trembling of the hands, noises in the ears, disordered vision, disturbed sleep, and mental inquietude. As these physical and mental disturbances tend to a general failure of all the powers of the system, they should be at once corrected—as they always may be—by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. O6†j3

A prominent Southern politician informs the New York *Tribune* that about a year ago he sighed for an appointment to a consulate in China or Japan, whereupon he was advised to make interest with Gen. Fred. Dent, one of the family of military brothers-in-law, who recently undertook to indent the scone of a *Capital* editor in Washington. He wrote; an interview was provided for, and on the third meeting, as a suggestive prompter, a \$100 bill was left under the General's blotter, with an intimation that something might be found there. At a subsequent meeting, the General incidentally remarked: "Oh, I found something on my desk after you left on Saturday," to which the P. S. P. replied: "Never mind, that's all right." The matter, however, did not turn out all right, for somebody else got the appointment. But the \$100 bill never went back to the man who sighed for repose in Japan. Such is the story set afloat by the man who, in a moment of misplaced confidence, parted unwisely with his \$100 bill.